MINISTRA WHAT BEHE

CIFIED A CHILD.

have (and it is little enough) with liter-

ary and political chit-chat. The editori-

al page overflows and swamps the whole

sheet, and the news is neglected. This

means that the poor are left without a

champion. The law here, as in all coun-

tries except America and England, is

for the rich, not for the poor; for the

strong, not for the weak. Just as

cruelty to horses fails to arouse indig-

community knew of each crime, no moral effect would be produced, and

that is practically the case in France.

the case of little Victor Tennissen, in

Paris, whose mother, during three long

hours, hammered the floor with his

head, crying: "Will you never die,

And on the frail body of this 5-year-

old boy were no less than twelve bleed-

ing cavities from which the flesh had

"He stole my sugar," said the woman;

that was the justification. And the

court seemed to find some warrant in

this provocation, for she was sentenced

to only eighteen months' imprisonment!

or having tortured one of her step-

children to death and brought the other

so near the same release that he lies in

the hospital to-day. And she was only

two-and-twenty years of age, "a most

deasant faced woman." She beat the

children until the little girl's body

contained no uninjured bones," and

when at last the police came Aline was

at her washtub, conscientiously wring-

ing out the sheets, with the dead,

She was "not a had sort of woman

otherwise." People may be cleanly

and chaste and industrious, and yet

pluck the wings from flies. Aline gave

spools, and when the cat pushed a crust

under the table the starving children

would creep to steal it. Here again

or savagery; the woman was a decent

body in her way. That is the dreadful

part of such stories; that is what makes

People who are in love with the liter-

gin to read in such facts as these the

plain lesson of its inefficiency. The big

headlines, the huge volume of news, the

great pictures-all these things may jar

on the nerves of those who love quiet,

restful surroundings. But out of just

this directness of appeal comes the

awakening power of American news-

papers. No effort has ever been made

ALINE LESAGE.

their separate and narrow fields seem

to find no space for the castigation of

such wretches as these. But perhaps

Patti's Xmas Gift.

Christmas tree fund is a big box of post-

age stamps collected by Mme. Adelina

Patti, and given through her New York

friend, Mrs. Mary Scott Rowland, who

turned them over to the fund in the

hope that something may be realized

from them. Here is what Mrs. Rowland says about the gift "When in

London last summerMme, Adelina Patti

Nicolini gave me a box containing 98,-

253 cancelled postage stamps, all nicely

done up, by her own hands, in pack-

ages of 100. The stamps will be sold for

In removing the body of David Reeves

from an old to a new cemetery on the

Licking river, near Kendricks, Magoffin

county, Ky., it was found that the body

had petrified and was so heavy that six

men were necessary to remove it. The

body retained its life-like appearance

to such an extent as to be recognized

A "Hench" from an Farthquake.

During the recent earthquake at

Rome, which took place on Nov. 1 at

4:33 in the afternoon, people rushed

from their houses to the nearest lot-

tery offices to play the numbers 1, 4,

38; there was also a run on 11, which

thing went wrong, as no one of thece

When a man aske you to lend him \$50

man who is dead broke.- Truth

by former friends of the deceased.

the benefit of the charity."

Among the denations received by a

EUGENE BELLAIRE.

it is not for always

one shudder.

broken body lying on the bed.

Aline Lesage is serving her two years

been torn by the mother's teeth.

They have not yet had time to forget

RANCE IS NOT nation in Paris, cruelty to children falls

LE STORIES OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.

nd to the Wall and Left to Tours Tertures Her Child to Aline Lexage's

losing her evil dis- to attract the attention of justice. There tinction as the is a mement of horror when each new theater of cruel and case is disclosed, but the emotion is unusual crimes. local. In America, if a child in a re-Case after case of mote village of the Mohawk Valley is torture, instance af- abused, the papers speak with a voice ter instance of cold which is not to be disregarded. By the malignity, have aggregate of such cases, reported in debeen discovered by tail, the public are impressed; laws are the provincial au- enacted and enforced; the children are thorities. The as- protected. But if only the one little thorities. The acof these monstrous outevery appearance of an en-From one village after stories of crimes comout the spor of anger or of One of the most eminent physhiatric specialists arrives enclusion that "a strange

s of childish love of destruc-



from a fly in order (1) to exser, (2) to observe a familiar | the cat crusts to play with instead of nder new conditions. But the gof the fly makes no impression because the fly has no power When he ill-treats a there was no question of drunkenness snimal's cries add a third inin the urchin's malevolence; it ag to see any sensitive creawas that gathers around the d'a street accident, is neither any daintiness of the French press when because entire themes it be an show first come to live in Paris soon beent coriosity. When the crowd see a man guillottned there is er delight in seeing destruction. the man who sticks needles into m's eyeballs there is a logical

last case which has been anby the specialists is of peculiar this connection. Metr. a little place in | to give the news of all France in one

ra France, was the scene a few paper, and the provincial papers in even up of a crime of which the inion has just been concluded. In ace with the "new fangled noagainst which many magistrates ald school protest so loudly, the y was not limited to the bald of the case, but a most painstaknination was made of the preing operations of the criminal's The prisoner, who was senonly two years' imprisonment, st his 10-year-old son. There is

not needful that I should harrow inds of readers by dwelling upon mstantial horrors of the case, me broad, unquestioned fact is the boy was spread, cruciform, at the wall of a room, and there with natis. The child's flesh did tak away. He hung there, moanhe was living when the police out the nails with a claw-hammer fer to release him. He is living

per was not a drunkard, hes there exist any atom of evithat he has ever been of unsound He liked to see strange sights. shed them more if they were ed by the suffering of some helpare. He had outgrown the that mutilisting files. He had a tive human being at his He was too ignorant to know ticks and thumbscrews, but the of symbol at the roadside auggesthim a crime as simple and natur-



MRS. TENNISSEN. suggests to you or me the duty s and patience.

the punishmen'? Mme. Severine. sion of the children, finds it ufficient. The law, she thinks, ses but a regretful arm to punish see as this. And to the casual or it certainly seems that she is

stands for earthquake. But somethe press has not the power. numbers was drawn. of to which it has obtained to sited States. The American newshas a thousand ears, the ramor don't lie to him. Be a man and tell him as of cruelty or oppression finds you haven't got it. You can't fool a

immediate echo and attention. But here the papers fill what space they

> MEN WHO ARE SUPPLYING THE SINEWS OF WAR.

Thomas Estrada Palma and His Cabinet -Doing Just What the Fathers of This Republic Did - Vindicated by

Our Courts. (New York Correspondence.) ORGANIZAtion of Cuban patremendous work the cause of their island's indedivisions of those by whose endeavors war is waged. One

class includes those who, in the face of the enemy, display their martial prowess, and by strength and valor on the field of battle, by the patient toll of three clubs, the presidents of the three forced marches, by the grim endurance of every physical anguish, win for themselves the fame of heroes.

But the other class, perhaps obscure perhaps unheralded to the world, is no less an eminent factor in the strife. It is made up of those who furnish the first essential of active warfare, the money for supplies. It is the duty of this class to provide for arms and munitions, to contribute the funds wherewith the provisioning of the troops may be maintained; in fine, to do all save the actual labors of the combat. To this class there belongs a task of difficulty oftentimes, of dignity always. Where the seat of war is readily accessible for supplies, the duties of those who provide are less arduous. But in the case of the Cuban patriots here in the United States all of the difficulties are magnified. These men are few in numbers; they are located in a foreign country; they must contend against distance and lack of numbers. Small wonder if in the face of a obstacles they should become discouraged; they at least deserve admiration for their indomitable purpose

if they persevere without faltering. The organization of the Cuban revolutionists in this country has been most effective. It is no exaggeration to say that the insurgents in Cuba must have for the effectual aid extended to them by their sympathizers here. The success of the work has not depended upon the numbers or the wealth of the Cu-



PRESIDENT PALMA.

bans in the United States. It may rather be traced to two allied causes, the system of organization and the enthusiasm of the organized. All are familiar with the latter through the published reports of meetings, shipments and the like. The former is less understood and certainly deserves atten-

It is usual to speak of the Cuban "Junta," but it is incorrect. The word junta means an assembly, and the present method of management does not depend on meetings. At the time of the previous revolution in Cuba the con-

THE FRIENDS OF CUBA | troi of the work in the United States | office ever since. His relations with JERSEY'S SCHLATTER. was in the hands of a junta, but it is Marti were intimate, and he has in not now. Marti was the real promoter of the plan now followed, and it only came into being shortly before the outbreak of the contemporary revolution. His idea was strongly opposed by some of the Cubans, but in spite of opposition it prevailed, and the results would he came to this country with his family, seem to indicate Marti's wisdom.

In brief, the system is as follows;the country. These clubs elect three tion of power, vital to action in the emergencies of war, is gained, for the delegate, no matter how democratic ae may be by nature and aspiration, is for the nonce an autocrat. As for the other departments of organization it may be said that in any place where there are



BENJAMIN J. GUERRA.

are united in a local council, choosing one of the number as the presiding officer. It is the duty of these councils to territory, and the delegate communicates to them his wishes, and it is their part to attend to the execution. They til the election of Quesada, he was the are without powers in relation to the delegate, although often called into also been a member of the Executive already abandoned their cause but gate himself he is the representative of that fact in the government of the in- short stories, the others of a patriotic the organization in Cuba, but nothing more formally. He sends his help to them, but he has no voice in their counsels. In Manage of the present dele-insurgent government has ap-

insurgent government tiary, representing the government here, but that position is in no wise inherent in the office of delegate. The importance of the work here is

such and the energy and ability with which it has been prosecuted are such that the persons most active in it are deserving of particular attention. There are perhaps nine men engaged in working for the Cuban cause in this country who are most distinguished for their devotion to the cause. The death of Jose Marte, in May of

this year, at that time the head of the organization in this country, was followed by the election of a successor to him by the clubs in July, Thomas Palma.

Benjamin J. Guerra, the treasurer, is about forty-four years old, and well known for his integrity and financiering skill. He is a native of Porto Principe, and was, of course, a mere boy at the time of the first revolution. Even at that early age, however, he was of service to the patriot cause, acting as dispatch bearer. He came here with his parents after the war, and entered into commercial life. He was made revolutionists' organization here as the | treasurer of the Spanish-American Literary Society and vice president of the Spanish-American Benevolent Society, At the first establishment of the revolutionists' party here he was elected exactly. I asked him how he wanted treasurer, and has continued in that it, an' he said "medium."

every way been pronounced in his devotion to the revolutionary cause.

Gonzalo de Quesada, the secretary, was born in Havana in 1868, two months after the outbreak of the revolution. When he was eight years old. and was educated here. He entered the College of the City of New York, from Clubs of Cubans are scattered all over | which he was graduated as a bachelor of science in 1888. He was a member general officers for the government of of the Theta Delta Chi fraternity, editor the associated clubs. These officers are of the college periodical, and held varitriots in the United a president, or, as he is formally designated, a delegate, and a treasurer and Chess Club, and vice-commodore in his secretary. These are the executive senior year. He entered the Columbia officers of the clubs. There are no School of Mines, but left it to supply others to detract from the authority of temporarily a professorship in Spanish pendence. Always the three. By this means a centraliza- in the College of the City of New York. He then entered the Law School, and gained the degree of bachelor of laws, in 1891.

All the arms and cartridges which can be purchased are sent to the island. The organization declares that it desires munitions, not men. There are insurgents enough to do the fighting, if properly equipped. Three cartridges, it is said, are worth more to them than a soldier. Nevertheless, they receive scores of letters daily from all sorts and conditions of men proffering their serv-Many officers have volunteered their aid, but the Cuban authorities uniformly refuse all volunteers.

He accompanied the Argentine delegation to the Pan-American Congress, in Washington, as secretary to the Honorable Saenz Pena, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and travelled with him through England, France and Spain, to the Argentine confederation, whence he returned as Consul, in Philadelphia. He resigned from this position when Marti resigned his position in New York, because to retain it would have been to deny his loyalty to Cuba. When Marti began his operations here Quesada became his secretary, which office he retained after the formal organization. He was associated with Marti in the editorship of Patria, the revolutionists' newspaper. When Marti went govern the Cuban affairs within their | to Cuba Quesada was ordered to remain here in charge, and Gomez reiterated the command. After Marti's death, unchief in this country. Quesada has consultation with him. As to the dele- Committee of the Spanish-American Literary Society and secretary of the the revolutionists in this country, but | Benevolent Society. He has published he has no official status by reason of three books, the first a collection of surgents. He is the amicable ally of sort-all written in Spanish. Last year he was one of the counsel in the famous



GONZALO DE QUESADA.

extradition case of Ezeta. He comes of an excellent family. His paternal grandfather was a wealthy landed proprietor, who was offered the title of Marquis of Santa Cruz for his donation of the land for the city, but refused it. His maternal grandfather was Captain General at Porto Rico.

The Conscientions Watter. Walter (to cook)-steak for one! Gent don't want it raw, ner he don't want it burnt black. Cook (angelly)is that what he said? Waiter-No, not

MNASON T. HUNTSMAN AND HIS COLONY AT PASCAAK.

Run Out of Town by the Indignant Citizens-Said to Be a Good Man Nevertheless - Has Many Educated



SELF - ALLEGED Messiah and his disciples, men of education, ideas and evident refinement, tilling the soil of a farm, living lives of poverty, cellbacy and asceticism in a little New Jersey farm house, claim-

ing personal revelation from God of the true social brotherhood that shall redeem the world. All this existing under the Jersey blue laws in a little community known as "The Lord's Farm." near the New Jersey hamlet of Pascank. His disciples, who are called "The Lord's People," are leading a life of poverty, sacrifice, work and worship in keeping with the teachings of the Nazarene and the Apostles of primitive Christianity. They are strict vege-



MNASON T. HUNTSMAN. Not since Brook Farm has there been a more extraordinary experiment in

"plain living and high thinking." The Lord's Farm is but a few miles from Undercliff, at whose smart little ing the Tuxedo coaching parties stop their tally-hos. The Vanderbilts, the Belmonts, the Astors and their fashionable train ride within bugle-hail of this farm house on the hillside. From the road that winds its brown length from Undercise to Pascank you can see the gables of Jos generates of the nondercommunity of the control of the contr Aaron Burr waited to see prett" Theodocia Provost home after meeting in their courting days, and where he

finally wedded her. The district is composed of farms and farmers, with the usual Interests of a arming district, and the social life is supplied by the village church with an occasional mid-winter revival to vary the monotony. At one of these revivals, it is told by the farmers, the present leader of "The Lord's People" made his first appearance in the neighborhood as Mnason T. Huntsman, a lay exhorter. He preached the gospel with a local Evangelist for the first year unevent-

He then began to "see visions." These 'visions" greatly disturbed the young men of the district, as they chiefly related to the personal imperfections and vices, large and small, of those of them who had ostensibly "renounced the devil and his works." So correct were the preacher's "visions" that a reform movement resembling the Parkhurst crusade was soon under way. Much opposition was aroused against the retormer who worked against the pipe and demijohn with unceasing valor, and declared also against the purple and fine linen and small besetting vanitles

of the women. The mischlevous portion of the neighborhood broke up his meetings by donsing him with cold water, and finally he was mobbed, his long hair and beard were shaved from one side of his head and he was roughly hustled aboard a train for Jersey City and threatened with worse treatment if he returned to preach his unwelcome doctrines.

He returned, however, and was wel-



GARRETT STORMS.

Storms, who had become converted to his creed, and within a few years other converts were added to the inmates of tne farm, and the Storms homestead became the shelter of the "Lord's people, persecuted on every side, isolated from their former friends and social connections and viewed as moral lepers by the intolerant element.

All seris of incendiary rumors were current; that, they were "free lovers"

were blasphemers and practiced hypno tism and other forms of witchcraft.

All the county made itself into a vigilance committee to inquire into the incomings and outgoings of the 'Lord's people," until one Sunday morning a watchful neighbor discovered four of the "Lord's people" husking corn, and swore out warrants for their arrest as Sabbath-breakers. That this so-called Christ and his followers really husked corn on Sunday and refused to pay their fines, accepting their three days' imprisonment without a murmur of resistance as persecution for conscience sake, declaring that the laws of God were more hely in their eyes than the laws of New Jersey, seems to be the only tangible, damaging evidence against the morality of the "Lord's people" that the good folk of the district were able to discover.

## SURPRISED THE COEDS.

Mrs. C. L. Proctor Creates a Stir in the

California University. Out in California bloomers have been introduced into the schoolroom. Mrs. C. L. Proctor, a special atudent at the state university of Berkeley, braved the criticisms of the students at that coeducational institution lately by appearing in a costume closely after the pattern of trunks and knickerbockers. Three weeks ago Mrs. Proctor quietly entered a classroom wearing her bloom

ers. The German professor stared in astonishment at the unexpected garments. Then he recollected he was a professor and continued his work. There were but few students present, and Mrs. Proctor for the time escaped quite unobserved by her sister coeds. On the following Friday it rained and Mrs. Proctor's abbreviated bloomers fell under the observation of the coeds. Word was passed quickly along the line that a woman student had introduced an innovation in wearing apparel. There was a wild rush up the stairs of North hall to gain a view of the daring student. From upper-story windows the heads of coeds protruded. Their eyes scanned every fold of Mrs. Proctor's dress. It was seen that Mrs. Proctor's bloomers were of dark blue serge, cut very narrow at the knees. A bett of leather held them to a loosefitting waist of the same material, Leggings hid from view all but the tops of the lady's black silk hose. A heavy pair of thick-soled shoes shod her feet. A plain, everyday sort of a black straw hat and gloves completed Mrs. Proctor's rainy-day toilet. There was nothing gaudy or expensive about the costume. It was just an ordinary outing costume such as women fashion for themselves at home. But Mrs. Proc-Acrin bloomers have raised a terrible



MRS. C. L. PROCTOR. (As she appeared.)

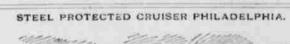
commotion in the ranks of the 491 other university coeds. Many of these have been in the habit of appearing in short skirts on rainy days. Trunks and knee hose are worn in the privacy of the cood's gymnasium. But Mrs. Proctor's bloomers are the first to be seen in recitation-rooms or upon the paths of the university grounds. Miss Henry of '97 has been advocating the adoption of bloomers by coeds. She has argued that the college girls ought to set an example in rational dress for the working girls. Miss Henry has tried to secure fifty coeds who would agree to wear bloomers. Her plan was to introduce them in such quantities that op-position would be useless. But she has had a hard time of it. Thus far only twenty have agreed to wear bloomers and they agreed only on the basis that fifty in all should agree to wear the bloomers.

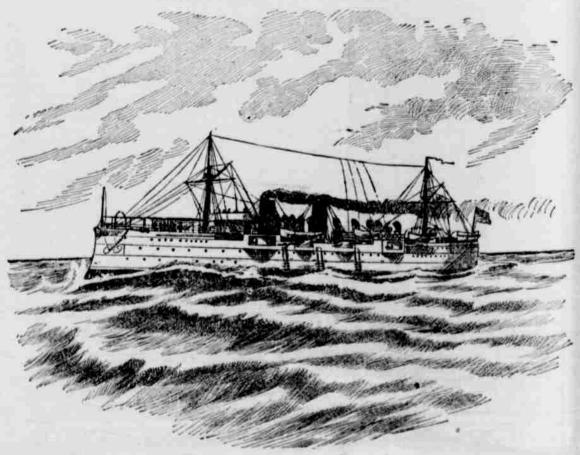
An Aplary in Prison. The Arizona territorial prison management has embarked in a bee-keeping experiment, in which the prisoners will be employed. An aplary, with twentyfive stands of bees, has been installed, and it is expected the business will prove profitable. A single hive at the prison is said to have inst year produced 200 pounds of honey. It probably induces curious sensations and many vain longings in the prisoners to see the bees fly sevenely and at will over the prison walls and yet return of their own volition to their home within.

In Germany.

At Halle, in Germany, bereafter any student seen with fresh cuts from a duel on his face will be handed over to the police by the university authorities.

Will somebody pleace tell why our law-makers are never arrested for passing worthless bills? - Boston





Length on water line, 327 feet 6 inches; flat, 236 inches, Arm-beam, 48 feet 6 inches, draft, 23 teet; ament—main battery, twelve 6-inch displacement, 4,324 tons, two propellers, cream-loading rifles; secondary battery for 5-pound rapid-fire guns, three 37-mm flotraciss current; that, they were "free lovers" revolving cannons, four Gattiag gins, and held shameless orgies which they beam, 48 feet 6 inches, draft, 23 teet; ament—main battery, twelve 6-inch displacement, 4,324 tons, two propellers, cream-loading rifles; secondary battery, four 5-pound rapid-fire guns, three 37-mm flotraciss current; that, they were "free lovers" revolving cannons, four Gattiag gins, and held shameless orgies which they designated as "angel dances"; that they designated as "angel dances"; that they cream a few four forms of the fire four torpodo tubes. Crew 34 officers, designated as "angel dances"; that they cream a few four forms of the fire forms of t displacement, 4.224 tons; two proposition icry, four 6-pound rapid-fire guns, four Phila. Keel laid 1888. Launched cuts guise of religious proselyting; that they Transcript. engines heree power, 8 815. Coal ca- 3-saund rapid-fire guns, two 1-pound 7, 1889. Commissioned July 28, 18

Speed-19,678 knots. Dimensions | pasity, 1,051 tons. Protective deck- | rapid-fire guns, three 37-mm Hotchkian